Proposal to Develop a Single Species Habitat Conservation Plan for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly *(Somatochlora hineana* Williamson*)* on Public and Private Lands in Illinois

Submitted by:
Illinois Department of Natural Resources

Summary

We propose to develop a single species Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the federally listed endangered species, the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly *(Somatochlora hineana* Williamson*)* that lives on public and private lands in northeastern Illinois. Because of the region's sprawling urban development, the greatest and perhaps only hope for recovery of the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly is in habitat protected, restored, enhanced, and/or created on lands held both publicly and by industry. Without a concerted effort by the HCP's participants, regional habitat suitable for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly may continue to decrease and/or decline. The completion of the HCP will provide distinct benefits: It is intended to contribute to a means for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly population to stabilize and recover in Illinois. It will qualify the HCP Participants to receive incidental take permits which will allow lawful land management activities and uses to continue even though limited take of Hine's Emerald Dragonfly may occur. At the same time, and more importantly, it will provide all Participants and Stakeholders with specific guidance regarding the protection of Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitat. This HCP will run to parallel to the current Critical Habitat determination needed for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly. This HCP is significant in that it will most likely support several applications for incidental take permits, and could serve as a model for other HCP planning efforts.

Need

Status
The Hine's Emerald Dragonfly is the most endangered dragonfly in the United States. It was listed as state endangered in Illinois in 1991 (Illinois Administrative Code. 1992. Illinois List of Endangered and Threatened Fauna, 17 Illinois Administrative Code 1010. 1992. Illinois Register 16 (1):107), and was placed on the Federal Endangered Species List in 1995 as endangered (Federal Register, Vol. 60, No. 17, Rules and Regulations, p. 5267) (*Source: Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Recovery Plan, 2001*)

Range and Distribution.
The Hine's Emerald Dragonfly is currently known to exist in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Missouri. Formerly, Hine's Emerald Dragonfly was known to breed in selected wetland habitats in Ohio, but has not been observed there since 1961. This species was described in 1931 from seven specimens collected in Logan County, Ohio. It also was recorded from Lucas and Williams Counties (present in Lucas Co. until 1961). Other single specimens were recorded from Gary, Indiana (1945), near Scottsboro, Alabama, (1978), Will County, Illinois (1983), and Door County, Wisconsin 1987). From 1988 to 1999, biologists surveyed 233 sites, primarily in Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, and Missouri, to locate breeding populations and to study

the biology and ecology of this species. Breeding populations are now known to occur in northeastern Illinois near the lower Des Plaines River Valley; they also occur in Missouri, Wisconsin, and Michigan. This population in the Illinois Des Plaines River Valley is thought to be the most genetically diverse among the four known populations of this species. (*Source: Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Recovery Plan, 2001*)

Habitat Requirements

The Hine's Emerald Dragonfly is currently known to be restricted to wetland habitat characterized by thin soils over dolomite bedrock with marshes, seeps and sedge meadows. Loss of habitat to residential and agriculture and commercial and industrial development are believed to be the primary reasons for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly's endangered status (*Source: Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Recovery Plan, 2001*). In Illinois, populations of the Hine's Emerald Dragonflies are rare and localized. Pressures of urbanization also have contributed to development of additional roads, bridges, and golf courses. The effects of urban development on existing ground water resources are also likely to contribute to the threat. Species needs have been well documented in the recovery plan as having existing data gaps. The focus of this process is to create a new model for the HCP planning process that demonstrates that industry and endangered species can coexist.

Economic Needs

Midwest Generation: The continued use of the industrial rail line that traverses the Hines Emerald Dragonfly habitat in the Des Plaines River Valley is absolutely essential to Midwest Generation's (MWGen) power plant operations. This line brings in the coal that fuels three power plants, which collectively produce enough electricity to serve over 2.4 million homes. The total combined load of these plants represents over 20% of Midwest Generation's total Illinois portfolio and is extremely important in maintaining a stable, reliable power supply for northern Illinois. The use of this line may be expected to increase, over time, in order to provide the additional fuel needed to meet the energy demands of MWGen's customers. MWGen needs to be able to apply more standard railway maintenance practices for this rail line to ensure continuous safe operations, as well as minimize current and future concerns regarding possible impacts on Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitat.

Commonwealth Edison (ComEd): ComEd's transmission line, 0906, bisects Lockport prairie, the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly's habitat in the Des Plaines River Valley. This line is essential to the transmission of electricity to customers in the local area. This specific line is over fifty years old and ComEd needs to maintain its transmission rights of way to a standard that will provide reliable electric service. In efforts to prevent emergency maintenance work and minimize current and future concerns regarding possible impacts on the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitat, routine maintenance of the transmission line and rights of way is crucial to providing electric service.

Material Service Corporation: MSC is an aggregate mining company operating stone quarries in the vicinity of Romeoville, Will County, Illinois for nearly fifty years. MSC's aggregate and support operations occupy nearly 1800 acres at this location and is one of the largest aggregate operations, in terms of production, in the region. This facility is unique because it is the only regional aggregate production operation that can ship materials via truck, rail, and barge. Therefore, this facility is an important and economical aggregate source for both local and

regional markets. Material Service has a significant positive impact to the local economy by way of payroll and tax base. The Hine's Emerald Dragonfly is found on some of MSC's lands, both in areas that are not used in the mining operation and, to some extent, in areas containing stone reserves, reserves essential for current and future mining. MSC will need incidental take permits to develop some of these reserves.

Regional municipalities, including Crest Hill, Lockport, Lemont, Bolingbrook, Homer Glen, and Romeoville, are experiencing an increase in development and urban expansion from Chicago. This expansion leads to increasing resource needs that can have an affect on ecological characteristics of the watershed that contributes to Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitat. This HCP would aim to bring these communities in as stakeholders in the HCP so that any future planning efforts would be informed by Hine's Emerald Dragonfly objectives.

The municipalities have jurisdiction over most of the tributary lands that support the springs, seeps and wetlands that support the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly, their direct involvement in this HCP process is critical. Initial education and outreach programs provided by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in several of these municipalities was well received. The outreach and education program under this grant request is largely focused on providing the municipalities with demonstration projects, templates and specifications that they can handout and require of developers in the management of stormwater, road-deicing materials, and in making land-use and land planning decisions to favor rather than detract from the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitat and hydrology

The proposed HCP would be the first formalized strategy to address habitat management issues for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly. By engaging the participation of stakeholders from industry, other private institutions, and public agencies, this HCP aims to provide a positive model for other states to demonstrate that management of the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitat can coincide with economic and industrial goals. Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitat is relegated to a small area in northern Illinois containing dolomite bedrock with marshes, seeps and sedge meadows. The small amount of habitat highlights the need to develop a management plan that addresses both current and future expected industrialization, as well as the increased urbanization taking place in the region.

HCP Planning Area

For the purposes of this HCP, project coverage will include two areas of concern. The Primary HCP Area encompasses 3,120 acres and includes Participant properties and adjacent areas that are mostly owned, operated, or managed by project Steering Committee (i.e. core industrial participants) members and Stakeholders (see Objective Section for list). The Secondary HCP Area covers 22,556 acres and includes areas within the watershed that contribute to the hydrology or other ecological factors that may affect the Primary HCP Area (see Exhibit 1 – Project Location Map).

Background Research: Right-of-Way Management Team

Realizing the need for on-going work in the sensitive dragonfly area, a Right-of-Way Management Team (ROWMT) was formed in August 1996 to address issues related to rail line maintenance activities, erosion control, access arrangements and dragonfly habitat maintenance. The ROWMT is comprised of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Illinois

Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), the Forest Preserve District of Will County (FPDWC), Commonwealth Edison Company, Material Service Corporation (MSC), Midwest Generation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE), Illinois Nature Preserves Commission (INPC), Corlands, the EJ&E Railroad and the Illinois State Museum. While creation of this team originally stemmed from a Corps of Engineers permit requirement, the group has continued to meet on a strictly voluntary basis, as needed, to address issues related to the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly and its habitat in the Des Plaines River Valley. All original ROWMT members continue to participate in these meetings, and all have contributed greatly to benefit the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly and its habitat in this region. As such, this group is an outstanding example of the cooperative spirit of the major stakeholders involved with the current HCP development effort.

Some of the studies which have been conducted under the direction/oversight of this group include the following:

MSC long-term adult Hine's Emerald Dragonfly monitoring,
ComEd/MSC Hydrologic/Groundwater Studies
ComEd/MWGen Creosote Migration Study
USFWS/INHS larval studies.

This work would not have been completed without the cooperation and support of the ROWMT members. Therefore, this group has already made a substantial contribution to the existing knowledge base on the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly, which would not have been otherwise possible.

Objective

Steering Committee members and other active Participants aim to develop an HCP for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly on public and private lands where habitat exists in portions of the lower Des Plaines River Valley in northeastern Illinois (See Exhibit 1 – Site Map). The HCP process is intended to establish positive conservation benefits for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly, and the dolomite prairie, sedge meadow, and seep ecosystems upon which this species depends. The HCP will aim to benefit other sympatric species-at-risk (Exhibit 2) occurring on these lands, to the extent practicable.

As discussed above, the current HCP group is already active in Hine's Emerald Dragonfly preservation, research, and management activities and consists of a Steering Committee, Agency Technical Advisors, and Stakeholders. The Steering Committee consists of three Industrial Participants, including MSC, MWGen, and ComEd, along with Agency Technical Advisors from USFWS and USACOE. Other active Stakeholders include members from ROWMT; these include the Forest Preserve District of Will County, Corlands, the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, the EJ&E Railroad, and the Illinois State Museum. These groups are all currently active in Hine's Emerald Dragonfly management activities and research, and are eligible to join the Steering Committee. Additional Stakeholders will be sought through the HCP process (see Approach #1).

Expected Results and Benefits

This HCP seeks to meet some of the objectives outlined in the *Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Recovery Plan, 2001.* Through this process, the HCP Participants aim to accomplish the following (Note: Through the HCP process, specific numbers will be developed that will serve to quantify these objectives):

The HCP process is intended to establish criteria for managing habitat for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly, and the dolomite prairie, sedge meadow, and seep ecosystems upon which this species depends *(Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Recovery Plan, 2001: Recovery Task 1.3 and 2).*

Better understand the complex interactions between water chemistry and ecosystem development in dolomite prairies, sedge meadow and seep ecosystems *(Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Recovery Plan, 2001: Part II, Stepdown Narrative Outline, 2.3).*

Demonstrate long-term compatibility of industrial and development activities with the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly (and other at-risk-species) management objectives through an increased understanding of the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly's sensitivity to environmental contaminants and hydrological demands. This project may serve to define a functional framework for similar public or private projects in the future *(Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Recovery Plan, 2001: Part II, Stepdown Narrative Outline, 2.3, 2.8).*

Establish formally protected and managed sites, as agreed to under the HCP,where the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly is more secure and protected *(Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Recovery Plan, 2001: Part II, Criteria for Delisting, no. 3).*

Though this HCP is focused on the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly, it will also provide positive collateral benefits for other species-at-risk which coexist on public and private lands in the same spatial context with the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly (Exhibit 2).

Launch an HCP that is approved by USFWS and incidental take permits are received by participants *(Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Recovery Plan, 2001: Conservation Measures, p.23).*

Launch an aggressive and successful education and outreach program with the municipalities in the watershed recharge zone *(Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Recovery Plan, Recovery Tasks, Conduct and Information Education Program - Step 5).*

Fill in principal knowledge gaps with new data and data synthesis *(Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Recovery Plan, 2001: Conduct Studies, Task 2).*

Provide new model for HCPs demonstrating that industry and urban development can coexist with endangered species such as the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly. The model will include a "Roadmap" that outlines a process that can be replicated elsewhere in other geographies with this species.

Simultaneously address Federal and State incidental take process and Clean Water Act (Section 404) processes *(Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Recovery Plan, 2001: Conservation Measures, p.23).*

Approach

During the anticipated three-year grant period, from October 2005 through September 2008, the following general tasks will be accomplished:

1. Working Relationships and Cooperation
Under IDNR guidance, the Steering Committee (defined above) will seek to establish working relationships with the following list of Potential Participants to promote the exchange of information, data, and technical expertise. These Participants will also discuss common issues and concerns as they relate to the development and implementation of the HCP.

Current Participants (Including ROWMT Members)	**Potential Participants**	**Agency Technical Advisors**
Forest Preserve District of Will County	Balmoral Pastoral Center	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Commonwealth Edison	Chicago Wilderness	Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Material Service Corporation	City of Crest Hill	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Midwest Generation	City of Lockport	
Illinois Nature Preserves Commission	College View Homeowners Association	
Corlands	Illinois Department of Corrections	
EJ&E Railroad	Illinois Department of Transportation	
Illinois State Museum	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency	
	Illinois Natural History Survey	
	Joliet Port Authority	
	Lewis University	
	Lewis University Airport	
	Lockport Township Park District	
	Lower Des Plaines River Ecosystem Partnership	
	Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago	
	Village of Homer Glen Village of Lemont	
	Village of Romeoville	
	Will County Department of Environment	

2. Data Gathering, Data Gap Definition, and Participant Process

Through the working relationship and consensus building process, the HCP Team, including the Steering Committee and Stakeholders, will identify available data about the Hine's dragonfly and its habitat, and the mechanisms necessary to obtain such data. At the same time, the Team will identify additional data gaps. (Some known data gaps include 1) the impacts of urbanization on hydrology and water quality in Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitats, 2) definition of groundwater recharge area to support habitat, 3) site-specific population viability analysis, and 4) the potential for population enhancement though ecological restoration.). Once data and data gaps are identified, they will be analyzed and discussed in a summary report outlining the type and quality of information. We will then determine actions concerning further study needs. Some of the data gaps identified will be addressed by efforts of HCP participants to better inform the HCP process.

Product: Data summary and gap analysis.

3. Definition of Incidental Take Circumstances by Participant, on each Parcel

We will identify the potential for any incidental take by HCP Participants by outlining expected and future land use activities that could result in direct or indirect impacts on Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitat. We will prepare a map of potential incidental take, and summarize the estimated overall impact of these activities in a summary report.

4. Conservation and Habitat Protection Planning Process

Each participant will provide the following:

An assessment of baseline habitat conditions on parcels owned or managed by that participant.

Maps and plans for habitat protection, identifying buffer and core areas.

Ecological restoration maps and/or plans that define specific activities and anticipated outcomes.

For Steering Committee members, zones of potential incidental take will be mapped and identified.

All Steering Committee Members will participate in a series of "Conservation Planning Workshop Process" meetings where the HCP group will prepare a conceptual plan for conservation, protection, and/or restoration of lands within the geographic boundary. This Workshop would focus on compensation (mitigation) for the incidental take that may be associated with continued regional development in the tributary watersheds, and the alternative strategies for larger scale compensation needs that may be necessary to best support recovery of the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly.

The HCP process is intended to establish criteria for managing habitat for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly, and the dolomite prairie, sedge meadow, and seep ecosystems

upon which this species depends *(HCP Recovery Plan, 2001: Recovery Task 1.3 and 2).*

Develop information concerning interactions between water chemistry and ecosystem development in dolomite prairies, sedge meadow and seep ecosystems.

Establish formally protected and managed sites, as agreed to under the HCP, where the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly is more secure and protected

Though this HCP is focused on the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly, it will also identify positive collateral benefits for other species-at-risk which coexist within the project scope.

Product: Map and "Roadmap" conservation strategies and other supporting documentation.

5. Analysis of Projected Benefits of Conservation Planning Process and Incidental Take
After conservation plans are in place, the Participants will critically review the conservation efforts and levels of success, in addition to analyzing incidental take forecasts, to assess the success of the efforts made as part of the HCP. Outside review by Agency Partners will also be sought, feasibility and planning gaps will be identified, and consensus will be sought from each HCP Steering Committee member.

Affirm the summary report document on draft HCP goals, criteria, important habitat and populations for each species and test whether the conservation, protection and/or restoration program appears to accomplish the basic requirements of the HCP planning process and recovery plan needs for Hine's Emerald Dragonfly. Affirm and adjust the summary report commitments to the HCP planning process, with the financial and time commitments anticipated to be required of each participant for a successful HCP program.

Product: Summary Report that will be incorporated into the HCP.

6. *Complete NEPA documentation*
Hire, coordinate, and oversee a contractor to develop documents to ensure compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements. Completed NEPA documentation will be included in the incidental take permit application package submitted to USFWS for agency approval.

Product: Complete NEPA packet.

7. Education and Outreach
Beyond the conservation commitments and work anticipated to develop from this HCP process on the participant properties with known Hine's Emerald Dragonfly importance, education and outreach will provide the greatest additional benefit for recovery of this HED sub-population. Educating others about the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly and its habitat requirements would likely garner community support which will help insure the long-term protection of the species. The education and outreach will focus on 1) Education of municipalities, developers and private

landowners that influence land uses and stormwater management decisions in lands tributary to the surface and ground water resources for the springs and seeps that support existing and potentially recoverable Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitat. 2) Establishing a template "TOOLBOX " for alternative stormwater management for the municipalities to provide to developers and homeowners to improve ground water recharge and both surface and ground water quality tributary to Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitats, 3) Establishment of a demonstration project where the " TOOLBOX " stormwater management best management practices can be viewed, and 4) Possible establishment of a communication forum and educational event workshop series to train/education local municipality staff, developers and design professionals in the use of the " TOOLBOX " template for alternative stormwater management.

The proposed educational and outreach tasks continues a program that was conducted a few years ago in the municipalities of Romeoville and Crest Hill by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to affect the use of stormwater best management practices. Relationships have been established within these communities to allow for this educational and outreach program to be continued. The communities are very receptive to working with this program and understand the benefits of the following products.

Products:

1) Brochure and Fact Sheet.
2) "TOOLBOX" for Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) for new developments and retrofit opportunities, eg.) Rain gardens, bioswales, permeable pavement, etc.
3) Possible demonstration project(s) where BMP's are installed (e.g. rain gardens, conversion of mowed swale bioswale planted in native plants, reduced use of de-icing salt and use of alternatives, etc)
4) Create a workshop series to disperse the Brochure, fact sheet, demonstration project information, etc.

8. HCP Plan Completion and Review

The HCP Team will draft the HCP document, pooling resources and prior summary reports and graphics prepared during the HCP planning steps. It is likely that several drafts and several meetings will be required during this process. Agency Technical Advisros and HCP Stakeholders will engage in an on-going processing and review of the HCP plan until a final draft is completed. Once the HCP document is prepared, we will engage in a final review of the HCP document prior to public presentation and public notice.

Product: Completed Habitat Conservation Plan

Tentative Schedule for Activities

Task	Schedule
Road Map for Habitat Conservation Planning: Project Definition	9/05 to 4/06
Partnership Building and cooperation Capacity Building	9/05 to 4/06
Data Gathering, Data Gap Definition, and Participant Process	9/05 to 7/06
Definition of Incidental Take Circumstances by Participant, on each Parcel	9/05 to 7/06
Conservation and Habitat Protection Planning Process	12/05 to 1/07
Analysis of Projected Benefits of Conservation Planning Process and Incidental Take Scenario	12/05 to 1/07
Drafting the HCP and NEPA Documents	12/05 to 1/07
Team Review of the HCP and NEPA documentation	12/05 to 1/07
Public Presentations/Outreach of the HCP and NEPA	12/05 to 1/07
Development of Joint Public Notice between Corps of Engineers and ISFWS, and IDNR	12/05 to 1/07
HCP Plan Refinement and NEPA	12/05 to 1/07
Publish HCP	6/08 to 12/08
Outreach and Education	2005 - 2008

Yearly Schedule
The following is a breakdown of possible annual activities.

Year One
Prepare Roadmap for Site-Specific HCP Process
Building Working Relationships and Cooperation
Data Gathering, Perform Data Gap Definition, and Participant Process
Define Incidental Take Circumstances by Participant and Parcel
Perform Field Studies and Analysis
Begin Public Outreach

Year Two
Perform Field Studies and Analysis
Continue to develop participant-specific HCPs
Analyze Projected Benefits of Conservation Planning Process and Incidental Take Scenario
Draft, Review and Refine HCP

Year Three
Perform Field Studies and Analysis
Complete NEPA, HCP documents and submit to USFWS
Plan implementation process for HCP management practices and monitoring

Location

Activities outlined in this HCP proposal will directly benefit areas of Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitat in portions of Illinois. This HCP has the potential to benefit more than 6 other state listed

or special-concern species which also use similar portions of dolomite bedrock with marshes, seeps and sedge meadows (Exhibit 2).

Because this grant proposal covers planning and document preparation efforts, much of the work will be conducted in an office setting, in and around the Chicago area at various Partnership offices.

Project Budget and Grant Request

The total budget for this project is estimated to be $1,208,262.90. The HCP Steering Committee members are prepared to provide Match funds in the amount of $838,100.00, or 300% of the total requested HCP grant funding of $370,162.90 (see Commitment Letters, Exhibit 3). Therefore, we respectfully request $370,162.90.

Of the total project budget, the following summarizes the key elements into functional categories. Specifically, the expenditures and reasons for the requested funds from the project Budget are as follows:

1) Match:
A combined total of $838,100.00 dollars are being provided as in-kind match by the industry participants. Approximately $400,000.00 dollars of this is in-kind funding for studying and reporting on the identified primary, known data gaps related to this subpopulation of Hine's Emerald Dragonfly. The additional $438,100.00 in-kind contribution is to support staff and consultant time throughout the HCP process. This Match is equal to ~300% of the total requested HCP grant funding.

As match, the Industry group is providing various new and ongoing Hine's Emerald Dragonfly field surveys, hydrology engineering investigations, restoration demonstration test plots, establishment of effective routine railway and power line maintenance, and the support for their staff and consultant participation in the HCP process.

Requested Funds from the HCP Planning Grant:

1) Synthesis and Planning Process and HCP drafting and finalization:
A combined total of $160,000.00 is requested through this grant to synthesize the myriad of various existing data available from the different agencies, industry participants, municipalities, and then to use these combined data sets and maps in the HCP planning process to draft and finalize the HCP plan. Synthesis money is requested because no single comprehensive assimilations of the data have been done to date and this is necessary for producing the HCP plan.

2) Outreach and Education:
A total of $100,810.00 is requested for Outreach and Education. This money will be used to create the products listed elsewhere in this proposal with cooperating key municipalities (who have jurisdiction over tributary watershed recharge areas). This money is requested to leverage municipal involvement (approximately $40,000.00) in the HCP process, and importantly to create real changes in the stormwater management programs and other direct and indirect

impacts to Hine's Emerald Dragonfly from the municipalities exercising their jurisdiction in land use permitting within the tributary watershed of the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly habitat.

3) Contract and Process Administration:
A total of $44,245.00 is for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources for contract and process administration of this 3-year HCP process.

4) Expenses:
Expenses for report duplication, meeting room space rentals, phone conferencing, data duplication and sharing, team lodging during visits to Springfield, IL, among numerous other incidentals over the 3-year HCP planning period will cost $65,107.00.

5) Summary:
The total HCP grant request of $370,162.90 equals the sum of the requested funds under items 2-4 above. The Industry match is $838,100.00 dollars, which is ~~300% of the total requested HCP grant funding.

Summary Table

CALCULATION OF MATCH AND GRANT REQUEST	Total Match	Requested Funding	% match
MSC	$588,780.00	$120,000.00	
MWGen, ComEd	$249,320.00	$40,000.00	
Municipal Participants		$41,310.00	
Grant Administration		$45,000.00	
Education and Outreach		$58,745.00	
Expenses		$65,107.90	
TOTALS	$838,100.00	$370,162.90	306.36%

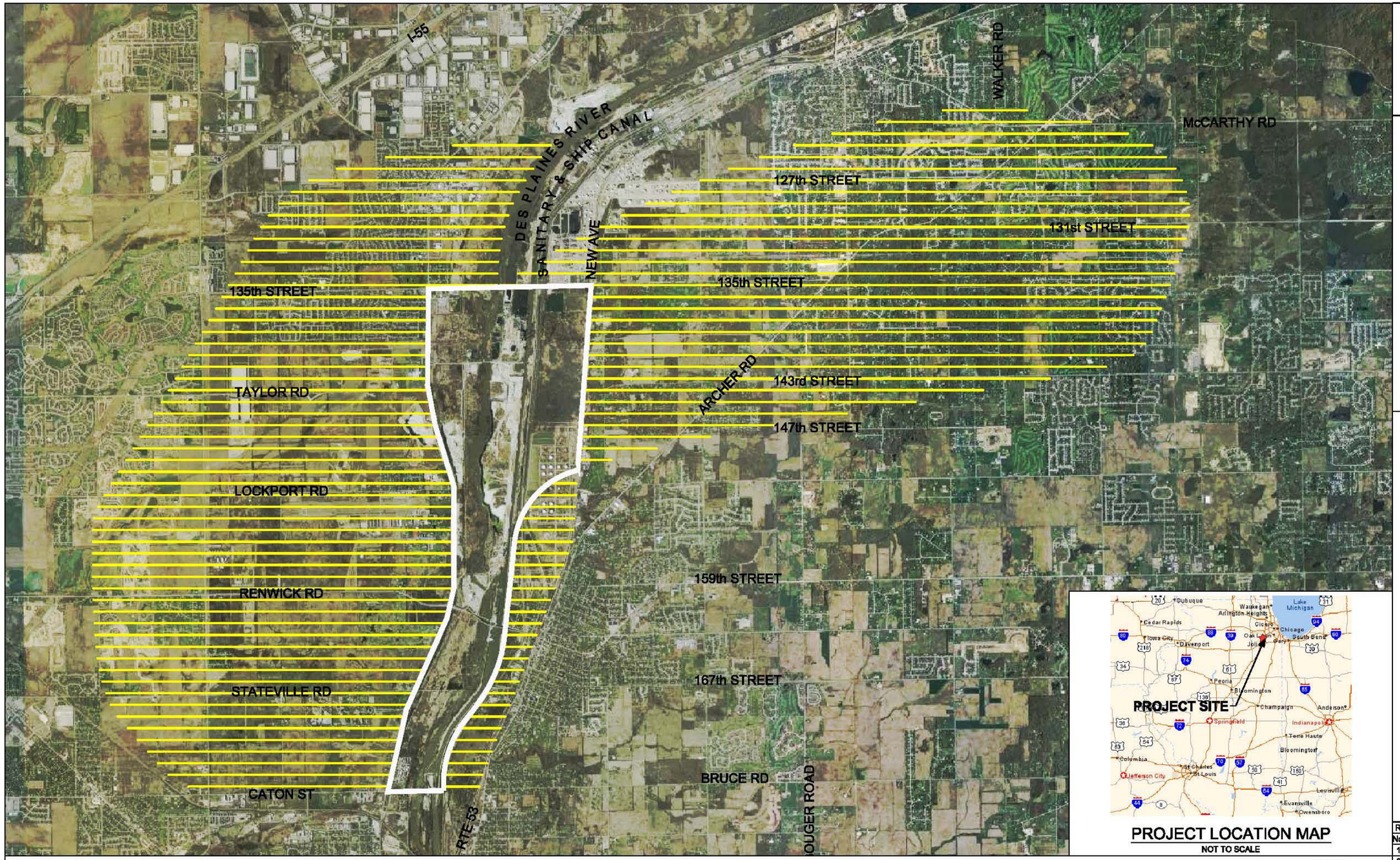
Note: HCP Participants are prepared to provide match equal to ~300% of total requested HCP grant funding.

Literature Cited

Illinois State Museum, Homepage. Hine's Emerald Dragonfly. www.museum.state.il.us/research/entomology/hines/mainpage.html

U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. 2001. Hine's Emerald Dragonfly *(Somatochlora hineana Williamson)* Recovery Plan.

Exhibit 1:
Project Location Map



PROJECT LOCATION MAP
NOT TO SCALE

Legend

Primary Habitat Conservation Planning Area
3,120 Ac.

Secondary Habitat Conservation Planning Area
22,556 Ac.

0 2000' 4000' 8000'

SCALE: 1"= 4000'

NORTH

Applied Ecological Services, Inc.
120 West Main Street
West Dundee, Illinois 60118
Phone: 847-844-9365 Fax: 847-844-8769
Email: info@appliedeco.com

Habitat Conservation Planning Area Map

Drawn By: t.e.g.	AES Project No.: 03-402	
Checked:	File Name: hcp050205.dwg	
Approved:	Date: 05-12-2005	

Hine's Emerald Dragonfly HCP Project Area

Revisions:			
No.	By	Date	Description
1		---	Unreleased
2			
3			
4			
5			

Coordinate System
System:
Zone:
Datum:
Units:

Sheet Number
1 of 1

Exhibit 2:
Other Species-at-Risk
Observed in Association with
Occupied Hine's Emerald Dragonfly Sites

All species listed are either protected under the Illinois Endangered Species Conservation Act or are otherwise considered species of special concern within habitats where Hine's Emerald Dragonfly are known to reproduce, including dolomite prairie, sedge meadow, and marsh seepage areas in the Des Plaines River basin in northern Illinois. Management actions developed for this HCP will be designed to benefit these species, to the extent possible, by protecting, enhancing, or restoring the ecosystems upon with these species depend.

Note: Species that are known to exist in the referenced project area are highlighted in yellow.

PLANTS

Endangered

Adoxa moschatellina Moschatel
Alnus incana subsp. *rugosa* Speckled Alder
Amelanchier sanguinea Shadbush
Ammophila breviligulata Marram Grass
Amorpha nitens Smooth False Indigo
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi Bearberry
Artemisia dracunculus Dragon Wormwood
Asclepias lanuginosa Wooly Milkweed
Asclepias meadii Mead's Milkweed
Asclepias ovalifolia Oval Milkweed
Asclepias stenophylla Narrow-leaved Green Milkweed
Asplenium bradleyi Bradley's Spleenwort
Asplenium resiliens Black Spleenwort
Astragalus crassicarpus var. *trichocalyx* Large Ground Plum
Astragalus distortus Bent Milk Vetch
Astragalus tennesseensis Tennessee Milk Vetch
Baptisia tinctoria Yellow Wild Indigo
Bartonia paniculata Screwstem
Beckmannia syzigachne American Slough Grass
Berberis canadensis Allegheny Barberry
Berchemia scandens Supple-jack
Betula alleghaniensis Yellow Birch
Bolboschoenus maritimus Alkali Bulrush
Botrychium campestre Prairie Moonwort
Botrychium matricariifolium Daisyleaf Grape Fern
Botrychium multifidum Northern Grape Fern
Botrychium simplex Dwarf Grape Fern
Bouteloua gracilis Blue Grama
Bumelia lanuginosa Wooly Buckthorn
Calamagrostis insperata Bluejoint Grass
Calla palustris Water Arum
Calopogon oklahomensis Oklahoma Grass Pink Orchid
Calopogon tuberosus Grass Pink Orchid
Camassia angusta Wild Hyacinth
Cardamine pratensis var. *palustris* Cuckoo Flower
Carex alata Winged Sedge
Carex arkansana Arkansas Sedge
Carex brunnescens Brownish Sedge
Carex canescens var. *disjuncta* Silvery Sedge
Carex chordorrhiza Cordroot Sedge
Carex crawfordii Crawford's Sedge
Carex cryptolepis Yellow Sedge
Carex cumulata Sedge
Carex decomposita Cypress-knee Sedge
Carex diandra Sedge
Carex disperma Shortleaf Sedge
Carex echinata Sedge
Carex formosa Sedge
Carex garberi Elk Sedge
Carex gigantea Large Sedge
Carex inops subsp. *heliophila* Plains Sedge
Carex lucorum Sedge
Carex nigromarginata Black-edged Sedge
Carex oligosperma Few-seeded Sedge
Carex physorhyncha Bellow's Beak Sedge
Carex reniformis Reniform Sedge
Carex striatula Lined Sedge
Carex trisperma Three-seeded Sedge
Carex tuckermanii Tuckerman's Sedge

Threatened

Agalinis skinneriana Pale False Foxglove
Amelanchier interior Shadbush
Aster furcatus Forked Aster
Besseya bullii Kitten Tails
Boltonia decurrens Decurrent False Aster
Botrychium biternatum Southern Grape Fern
Cakile edentula Sea Rocket
Carex atlantica Sedge
Carex aurea Golden Sedge
Carex bromoides Sedge
Carex communis Fibrous-rooted Sedge
Carex intumescens Swollen Sedge
Carex oxylepis Sharp-scaled Sedge
Carex prasina Drooping Sedge
Carex viridula Little Green Sedge
Carex willdenowii Willdenow's Sedge
Carex woodii Pretty Sedge
Carya aquatica Water Hickory
Chamaedaphne calyculata Leatherleaf
Cimicifuga rubifolia Black Cohosh
Cirsium pitcheri Pitcher's (Dune) Thistle
Corallorhiza maculata Spotted Coral-root Orchid
Cyperus grayioides Umbrella Sedge
Cypripedium candidum White Lady's Slipper
Dodecatheon frenchii French's Shootingstar
Drosera intermedia Narrow-leaved Sundew
Eleocharis rostellata Beaked Spike Rush
Elymus trachycaulus Bearded Wheat Grass
Epilobium strictum Downy Willow Herb
Equisetum pratense Meadow Horsetail
Helianthus angustifolius Narrow-leaved Sunflower
Huperzia porophila Cliff Clubmoss
Hymenopappus scabiosaeus Old Plainsman
Juniperus communis Ground Juniper
Larix laricina Tamarack
Lathyrus ochroleucus Pale Vetchling
Lechea intermedia Pinweed
Liatris scariosa var. *nieuwlandii* Blazing Star
Matelea obliqua Climbing Milkweed
Melanthium virginicum Bunchflower
Melothria pendula Squirting Cucumber
Menyanthes trifoliata Buckbean
Minuartia patula Slender Sandwort
Oenothera perennis Small Sundrops
Orobanche ludoviciana Broomrape
Planera aquatica Water Elm
Platanthera flava var. *herbiola* Tubercled Orchid
Potamogeton gramineus Grass-leaved Pondweed
Quercus montana Rock Chestnut Oak
Quercus phellos Willow Oak
Ranunculus rhomboideus Prairie Buttercup
Rhynchospora alba Beaked Rush
Rubus pubescens Dwarf Raspberry
Rubus schneideri Bristly Blackberry
Rudbeckia missouriensis Missouri Orange Coneflower
Salvia azurea subsp. *pitcheri* Blue Sage
Schoenoplectus hallii Hall's Bulrush
Scirpus polyphyllus Bulrush
Sedum telephioides American Orpine

Endangered

Carya pallida Pale Hickory
Castilleja sessiliflora Downy Yellow Painted Cup
Ceanothus herbaceus Redroot
Chamaelirium luteum Fairy Wand
Chamaesyce polygonifolia Seaside Spurge
Chimaphila maculata Spotted Wintergreen
Chimaphila umbellata Pipsissewa
Cimicifuga americana American Bugbane
Cimicifuga racemosa False Bugbane
Circaea alpina Small Enchanter's Nightshade
Cladrastis lutea Yellowwood
Clematis crispa Blue Jasmine
Clematis occidentalis Mountain Clematis
Clematis viorna Leatherflower
Collinsia violacea Violet Collinsia
Comptonia peregrina Sweetfern
Conioselinum chinense Hemlock Parsley
Cornus canadensis Bunchberry
Corydalis aurea Golden Corydalis
Corydalis halei Hale's Corydalis
Corydalis sempervirens Pink Corydalis
Corylus cornuta Beaked Hazelnut
Cynosciadium digitatum Cynosciadium
Cyperus lancastriensis Galingale
Cypripedium acaule Moccasin Flower
Cypripedium parviflorum var. makasin Small Yellow Lady's Slipper
Cypripedium reginae Showy Lady's Slipper
Cystopteris laurentianaLaurentian Fragile Fern
Dalea foliosa Leafy Prairie Clover
Dennstaedtia punctilobula Hay-scented Fern
Deschampsia flexuosa Hairgrass
Dichanthelium boreale Northern Panic Grass
Dichanthelium joorii Panic Grass
Dichanthelium portoricense Hemlock Panic Grass
Dichanthelium ravenelii Ravenel's Panic Grass
Dichanthelium yadkinense Panic Grass
Draba cuneifolia Whitlow Grass
Drosera rotundifolia Round-leaved Sundew
Dryopteris celsa Log Fern
Echinodorus tenellus Small Burhead
Eleocharis olivacea Capitate Spikerush
Eleocharis pauciflora Few-flowered Spikerush
Equisetum scirpoides Dwarf Scouring Rush
Equisetum sylvaticum Woodland Horsetail
Eriophorum virginicum Rusty Cotton Grass
Eryngium prostratum Eryngo
Euonymus americanus American Strawberry Bush
Eupatorium hyssopifolium Hyssop-leaved Thoroughwort
Euphorbia spathulata Spurge
Filipendula rubra Queen-of-the- Prairie
Fimbristylis vahlii Vahl's Fimbristylis
Galactia mohlenbrockii Boykin's Dioclea
Galium lanceolatum Wild Licorice
Galium virgatum Dwarf Bedstraw
Geranium bicknellii Northern Cranesbill
Glyceria arkansana Arkansas Manna Grass
Gymnocarpium Dryopteris Oak Fern
Gymnocarpium robertianum Scented Oak Fern
Hackelia deflexa var. americana Stickseed
Halesia carolina Silverbell Tree

Threatened

Sisyrinchium atlanticum Eastern Blue-eyed Grass
Solidago sciaphila Cliff Goldenrod
Styrax americana Storax
Sullivantia sullivantii Sullivantia
Talinum parviflorum Small Flower-of-an-hour
Tofieldia glutinosa False Asphodel
Tomanthera auriculata Ear-leafed Foxglove
Tradescantia bracteata Prairie Spiderwort
Trifolium reflexum Buffalo Clover
Triglochin maritima Common Bog Arrowgrass
Triglochin palustris Slender Bog Arrowgrass
Urtica chamaedryoides Nettle
Utricularia intermedia Flat-leaved Bladderwort
Veronica scutellata Marsh Speedwell
Viburnum molle Arrowwood
Viola conspersa Dog Violet

LICHENS

Phaeophyscia leana Lea's Bog Lichen

Endangered	Threatened
Helianthus giganteus Tall Sunflower	
Heliotropium tenellum Slender Heliotrope	
Heteranthera reniformis Mud Plantain	
Hexalectris spicata Crested Coralroot Orchid	
Hudsonia tomentosa False Heather	
Hydrocotyle ranunculoides Water-pennywort	
Hydrolea uniflora One-flowered Hydrolea	
Hypericum adpressum Shore St. John's Wort	
Hypericum kalmianum Kalm's St. John's Wort	
Iliamna remota Kankakee Mallow	
Iresine rhizomatosa Bloodleaf	
Isoetes butleri Butler's Quillwort	
Isotria medeoloides Small Whorled Pogonia	
Isotria verticillata Whorled Pogonia	
Juncus alpinoarticulatus Richardson's Rush	
Juncus vaseyi Vasey's Rush	
Juniperus horizontalis Trailing Juniper	
Justicia ovata Water Willow	
Lathyrus maritimus Beach Pea	
Lespedeza leptostachya Prairie Bush Clover	
Lesquerella ludoviciana Silvery Bladderpod	
Lonicera dioica var. glaucescens Red Honeysuckle	
Lonicera flava Yellow Honeysuckle	
Luzula acuminata Hairy Woodrush	
Lycopodiella inundata Bog Clubmoss	
Lycopodium clavatum Running Pine	
Lycopodium dendroideum Ground Pine	
Lysimachia radicans Creeping Loosestrife	
Malus angustifolia Narrow-leaved Crabapple	
Malvastrum hispidum False Mallow	
Matelea decipiens Climbing Milkweed	
Medeola virginiana Indian Cucumber Root	
Megalodonta beckii Water Marigold	
Melanthera nivea White Melanthera	
Melica mutica Two-Flowered Melic Grass	
Milium effusum Millet Grass	
Mimulus glabratus Yellow Monkey Flower	
Mirabilis hirsuta Hairy Umbrella-wort	
Nemophila triloba Baby Blue-eyes	
Nothocalais cuspidata Prairie Dandelion	
Opuntia fragilis Fragile Prickly Pear	
Orobanche fasciculata Clustered Broomrape	
Oxalis illinoensis Illinois Wood Sorrel	
Paspalum dissectum Bead Grass	
Penstemon brevisepalus Short-sepaled Beard Tongue	
Penstemon grandiflorus Large-flowered Beard Tongue	
Penstemon tubaeflorus Tube Beards Tongue	
Phacelia gilioides Ozark Phacelia	
Phegopteris connectilis Long Beech Fern	
Phlox pilosa subsp. sangamonensis Sangamon Phlox	
Pinus banksiana Jack Pine	
Pinus echinata Shortleaf Pine	
Pinus resinosa Red Pine	
Plantago cordata Heart-leaved Plantain	
Platanthera ciliaris Orange Fringed Orchid	
Platanthera clavellata Wood Orchid	
Platanthera flava var. flava Tubercled Orchid	
Platanthera leucophaea Eastern Prairie Fringed Orchid	
Platanthera psycodes Purple Fringed Orchid	
Poa alsodes Grove Bluegrass	
Poa languida Weak Bluegrass	

Endangered	Threatened
Poa wolfii Wolf's Bluegrass	
Pogonia ophioglossoides Snake-mouth	
Polanisia jamesii James' Clammyweed	
Polygala incarnata Pink Milkwort	
Polygonatum pubescens Downy Solomon's Seal	
Polygonum arifolium Halbred-leaved Tearthumb	
Polygonum careyi Carey's Heartsease	
Populus balsamifera Balsam Poplar	
Potamogeton praelongus White-stemmed Pondweed	
Potamogeton pulcher Spotted Pondweed	
Potamogeton robbinsii Fern Pondweed	
Potamogeton strictifolius Stiff Pondweed	
Potentilla millegrana Cinquefoil	
Primula mistassinica Bird's-eye Primrose	
Ptilimnium nuttallii Mock Bishop's Weed	
Pycnanthemum albescens White Mountain Mint	
Quercus texana Nuttall's Oak	
Ranunculus cymbalaria Seaside Crowfoot	
Rhamnus alnifolia Alder Buckthorn	
Rhexia mariana Dull Meadow Beauty	
Rhynchospora glomerata Clustered Beak Rush	
Ribes hirtellum Northern Gooseberry	
Rosa acicularis Bristly Rose	
Rubus odoratus Purple-flowering Raspberry	
Sabatia campestris Prairie Rose Gentian	
Sagittaria australis Arrowhead	
Salix serissima Autumn Willow	
Salix syrticola Dune Willow	
Sambucus racemosa subsp. pubens Red-berried Elder	
Sanguisorba canadensis American Burnet	
Sanicula smallii Southern Sanicula	
Sarracenia purpurea Pitcher Plant	
Saxifraga virginiensis Early Saxifrage	
Schizachne purpurascens False Melic Grass	
Schoenoplectus purshianus Weak Bulrush	
Schoenoplectus smithii Smith's Bulrush	
Scirpus hattorianus Bulrush	
Scirpus microcarpus Bulrush	
Scleria muhlenbergii Muhlenberg's Nut Rush	
Scleria pauciflora Carolina Whipgrass	
Shepherdia canadensis Buffaloberry	
Silene ovata Ovate Catchfly	
Silene regia Royal Catchfly	
Sisyrinchium montanum Mountain Blue-eyed Grass	
Sorbus americana American Mountain Ash	
Sparganium americanum American Burreed	
Sparganium emersum Green-fruited Burreed	
Spiranthes lucida Yellow-lipped Ladies' Tresses	
Spiranthes vernalis Spring Ladies' Tresses	
Stellaria pubera Great Chickweed	
Stenanthium gramineum Grass-leaved Lily	
Stylisma pickeringii Patterson's Bindweed	
Styrax grandifolius Bigleaf Snowbell Bush	
Symphoricarpos albus var. albus Snowberry	
Synandra hispidula Hairy Synandra	
Talinum calycinum Fameflower	
Tetraneuris herbacea Lakeside Daisy	
Thelypteris noveboracensis New York Fern	
Tilia heterophylla White Basswood	
Torreyochloa pallida Pole Manna-grass	
Triadenum virginicum Marsh St. John's Wort	

Endangered	Threatened
Trichomanes boschianum Filmy Fern	
Trichophorum cespitosum Tufted Bulrush	
Trientalis borealis Star-flower	
Trillium cernuum Nodding Trillium	
Trillium erectum Ill-scented Trillium	
Trillium viride Green Trillium	
Ulmus thomasii Rock Elm	
Utricularia cornuta Horned Bladderwort	
Utricularia minor Small Bladderwort	
Vaccinium corymbosum Highbush Blueberry	
Vaccinium macrocarpon Large Cranberry	
Vaccinium oxycoccos Small Cranberry	
Vaccinium stramineum Deerberry	
Valeriana uliginosa Marsh Valerian	
Valerianella chenopodifolia Corn Salad	
Valerianella umbilicata Corn Salad	
Veronica americana American Brooklime	
Viola blanda Hairy White Violet	
Viola canadensis Canada Violet	
Viola primulifolia Primrose Violet	
Woodsia ilvensis Rusty Woodsia	
Zigadenus elegans White Camass	

AMPHIBIANS

Endangered	Threatened
Ambystoma platineum Silvery Salamander	*Ambystoma jeffersonianum* Jefferson Salamander
Cryptobranchus alleganiensis Hellbender	*Gastrophryne carolinesnsis* Eastern Narrowmouth Toad
Desmognathus conanti Spotted Dusky Salamander	*Hemidactylium scutatum* Four-toed Salamander
	Hyla avivoca Bird-voiced Treefrog
	Pseudacris streckeri Illinois Chorus Frog

REPTILES

Endangered	Threatened
Clemmys guttata Spotted Turtle	Clonophis kirtlandi Kirtland's Snake
Elaphe emoryi Great Plains Ratsnake	*Crotalus horridus* Timber Rattlesnake
Kinosternon flavescens Illinois Mud Turtle	*Emydoidea blandingii* Blanding's Turtle
Macrochelys temminckii Alligator Snapping Turtle	*Heterodon nasicus* Western Hognose Snake
Masticophis flagellum Coachwhip	*Nerodia cyclopion* Mississippi Green Watersnake
Nerodia fasciata Broad-banded Watersnake	*Tantilla gracilis* Flathead Snake
Pseudemys concinna River Cooter	*Thamnophis sauritus* Eastern Ribbon Snake
Sistrurus catenatus Eastern Massasauga	*Tropidoclonion lineatum* Lined Snake

BIRDS

Endangered

Asio flammeus Short-eared Owl
Bartramia longicauda Upland Sandpiper
Botaurus lentiginosus American Bittern
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's Hawk
Charadrius melodus Piping Plover
Chlidonias niger Black Tern
Circus cyaneus Northern Harrier
Egretta caerulea Little Blue Heron
Egretta thula Snowy Egret
Ictinia mississippiensis Mississippi Kite
Laterallus jamaicensis Black Rail
Limnothlypis swainsonii Swainson's Warbler
Nyctanassa violacea Yellow-crowned Night-heron
Nycticorax nycticorax Black-crowned Night-heron
Pandion haliaetus Osprey
Phalaropus tricolor Wilson's Phalarope
Rallus elegans King Rail
Sterna antillarum Least Tern
Sterna forsteri Forster's Tern
Sterna hirundo Common Tern
Thryomanes bewickii Bewick's Wren
Tympanuchus cupido Greater Prairie Chicken
Tyto alba Barn Owl
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus Yellow-headed Blackbird

Threatened

Ammodramus henslowii Henslow's Sparrow
Dendroica cerulea Cerulean Warbler
Falco peregrinus Peregrine Falcon
Gallinula chloropus Common Moorhen
Grus canadensis Sandhill Crane
Haliaeetus leucocephalus Bald Eagle
Ixobrychus exilis Least Bittern
Lanius ludovicianus Loggerhead Shrike

MAMMALS

Endangered

Corynorhinus rafinesquii Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat
Myotis austroriparius Southeastern Myotis
Myotis grisescens Gray Bat
Myotis sodalist Indiana Bat
Neotoma floridana Eastern Woodrat

Threatened

Canis lupus Gray/Timber Wolf
Ochrotomys nuttallii Golden Mouse
Oryzomys palustris Rice Rat
Spermophilus franklinii Franklin's Ground Squirrel

INVERTEBRATES

Endangered

Snails

Discus macclintocki Iowa Pleistocene Snail
Fontigens antroecetes Hydrobiid Cave Snail

Mussels

Cumberlandia monodonta Spectaclecase
Cyprogenia stegaria Fanshell
Epioblasma triquetra Snuffbox
Lampsilis abrupta Pink Mucket

Threatened

Mussels

Alasmidonta viridis Slippershell
Cyclonaias tuberculata Purple Wartyback
Ellipsaria lineolata Butterfly
Elliptio crassidens Elephant-ear
Elliptio dilatata Spike
Fusconaia ebena Ebonyshell
Ligumia recta Black Sandshell
Villosa lienosa Little Spectaclecase

Endangered

Mussels

Lampsilis fasciola Wavy-rayed Lampmussel
Lampsilis higginsii Higgins Eye
Plethobasus cooperianus Orangefoot Pimpleback
Plethobasus cyphyus Sheepnose
Pleurobema clava Clubshell
Pleurobema cordatum Ohio Pigtoe
Potamilus capax Fat Pocketbook
Ptychobranchus fasciolaris Kidneyshell
Quadrula cylindrica Rabbitsfoot
Simpsonaias ambigua Salamander Mussel
Toxolasma lividus Purple Lilliput
Villosa iris Rainbow

Crustaceans

Caecidotea lesliei Isopod
Caecidotea spatulata Isopod
Crangonyx anomalus Anomalous Spring Amphipod
Crangonyx packardi Packard's Cave Amphipod
Gammarus acherondytes Illinois Cave Amphipod
Orconectes indianensis Indiana Crayfish
Orconectes kentuckiensis Kentucky Crayfish
Orconectes lancifer Shrimp Crayfish
Orconectes placidus Bigclaw Crayfish
Stygobromus iowae Iowa Amphipod

Dragonflies

Somatochlora hineana Hine's Emerald Dragonfly

Leafhoppers

Paraphlepsius lupulus Leafhopper

Butterflies and Moths

Atrytone arogos Arogos Skipper
Calephelis muticum Swamp Metalmark
Incisalia polios Hoary Elfin
Lycaeides melissa samuelis Karner BlueButterfly
Papaipema eryngii Eryngium Stem Borer

Threatened

Dragonflies

Nannothemis bella Elfin Skimmer

Leafhoppers

Aflexia rubranura Redveined Prairie Leafhopper

Butterflies

Hesperia metea Cobweb Skipper
Hesperia ottoe Ottoe Skipper
Speyeria idalia Regal Fritillary

These species are known to exist in the habitat of the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly

Exhibit 3:
Commitment Letters

Material Service Corporation
A GENERAL DYNAMICS COMPANY

May 19, 2005

Peter Fasbender
Regional Director
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bishop Henry Wipple Federal Building
One Federal Drive
Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Dear Mr. Fasbender:

Re: Hine's Emerald Dragonfly
Lower Des Plaines River HCP
Grant Application

This letter is to verify that Material Service Corporation ("MSC") will participate in preparing the Habitat Conservation Plan ("HCP") for a portion of Hine's Emerald Dragonfly, *Somatochlora hineana* Williamson ("HED") habitat located on public and private lands in the lower Des Plaines River Valley, Will County, Illinois.

MSC has been collecting data on the HED over the past twelve years at an expense of approximately $400,000. This database will provide essential information needed for the preparation of the HCP. Based on the data it has collected so far, MSC is convinced that an effective HCP can and should parallel the anticipated housing and industrial growth of the region.

MSC is an aggregate mining company operating stone quarries in the vicinity of Romeoville, Will County, Illinois for nearly fifty years. MSC's aggregate and support operations occupy nearly 1800 acres at this location and is one of the largest aggregate operations, in terms of production, in the region. This facility is unique because it is the only regional aggregate production operation that can ship materials via truck, rail, and barge. Therefore, this facility is an important and economical aggregate source for both local and regional markets. Material Services has a significant positive impact to the local economy by way of payroll and tax base. The HED is found on some of MSC's lands, both in areas that are not used in the mining operation and, to some extent, in areas containing stone reserves, reserves essential for current and future mining. MSC will need incidental take permits to develop some of these reserves.

The HCP will address concerns about the recovery of the HED. The HCP will focus on studying the wetland habitat located in the lower Des Plaines River Valley, Illinois where known HED activities exist. We anticipate an approximate three year time line from October 2005 through the end of 2008 to accomplish the desired objectives of HCP development.

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Chicago, IL 60601-1087
Tel: 312 443 6718
Fax: 312 541 0730
mbernardi@materialservice.com
www.materialservice.com

In order to assist with the HCP tasks, MSC has committed to sharing a portion of the 25% (non-federal) matching funds as required for the IDNR's grant application for Habitat Conservation Planning Assistance. MSC's match will include both MSC staff hours, as well as, consultant activities associated with scientific studies and assisting with developing portions of the HCP. We estimate that we will spend approximately $ 250,000 with consultant activities associated with scientific studies. An additional amount of MSC staff and consultant time will be expended to assist with development of the HCP.

This effort will result in several discreet benefits that will serve to protect the regional habitat for the Hines Emerald Dragonfly while fostering recovery through stable land management practices. We are pleased to collaborate with Commonwealth Edison and Midwest Generation in this critically important endeavor.

Thank you for your careful review of this proposal.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Bernardi
Vice President, Human Resources & Administration

MIDWEST
GENERATION EME, LLC
An *EDISON INTERNATIONAL*℠ Company

Mark E. Mikulka
Vice President
Human Resources

May 17, 2005

Mr. Peter Fasbender
Grant Coordinator
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bishop Henry Wipple Federal Building
One Federal Drive
Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Dear Mr. Fasbender:

This letter is to verify that Midwest Generation, EME LLC ("MWGen") will participate in preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan ("HCP") for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly *(Somatochlora hineana* Williamson, or "HED"*)* for land associated with our rail line operations in Will County, Illinois. MWGen's participation is part of a proposed, comprehensive HCP to be developed for the HED habitat area through the establishment of a HCP Steering Committee, as detailed in the HCP grant application materials. MWGen is participating because the continued use of the industrial rail line that traverses the HED habitat in the Des Plaines River valley is absolutely essential to MWGen's power plant operations.

MWGen, along with other local industries, have worked cooperatively with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Illinois Department of Natural Resources and other associated natural resource agencies for many years through the Right of Way Management Team (ROWMT), an ad-hoc group that had been established to oversee activities in this area in relation to their potential effects on the dragonfly and its habitat. As a result, the currently known habitat of the HED has been protected, while industries have been able to continue to use their land for their own business purposes. The ROWMT work to date shows that industry can coexist with nature and accomplish improvements that are not otherwise possible.

The development of a comprehensive HCP is an extension of the ROWMT process that will ensure that current and future industrial and municipal uses of this area can be maintained in accordance with best management practices to minimize potential take activities relating to the HED. MWGen is committing to develop a company-specific HCP to address the requirements applicable to current and on-going rail line activities.

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440 South LaSalle Street
Suite 3500
Chicago, IL 60605
Tel: 312 583 6088
Fax: 312 583 4911
Email: mmikulka@mwgen.com

The rail line-related HCP provisions will then be incorporated into the comprehensive HCP as part of the cooperative stakeholder effort. Once approved, we expect that this HCP will result in the receipt of an Incidental Take Permit covering MWGen's on-going rail line activities as described in our company-specific HCP component. MWGen is committed to participating as a Core Partner in the HCP activities related to its rail line operations, including issues of common interest affecting the economic and industrial aims of the region and how they can be incorporated into a workable plan to protect and potentially enhance existing habitat for the dragonfly.

MWGen's involvement will consist of the following general tasks:

1. Partnership Building and Cooperative Capacity Building

   A designated MWGen representative will actively participate in all major stakeholder and Agency meetings related to HCP development.

2. Data Gathering, Data Gap Definition, and Partner Process

   MWGen will compile all available historical and current documents/reports related to Hines Emerald Dragonfly from our files and make them available for inclusion in the HCP. MWGen will also assist in the necessary data assessment to be completed.

3. Definition of Incidental Take Circumstances by Partner, on each Parcel

   MWGen will work to determine incidental take activities related to our present and future rail line activities, both before and after our HCP is in place.

4. Conservation and Habitat Protection Planning Process

   MWGen will evaluate current rail line conditions, as well as provide recommendations on future railway maintenance improvements. MWGen will incorporate reasonable protective measures into its rail line-specific HCP to address impacts of its rail operations on the HED and/or its habitat.

5. Analysis of Projected Benefits of Conservation Planning Process and Incidental Take

   MWGen will work cooperatively with the other established HCP Core and Agency Partners to evaluate proposed partner-specific HCP efforts and to determine their projected benefit to the species and/or its habitat.

6. Complete NEPA documentation

   MWGen will assist the core partners in the development of required NEPA documentation that relates to MWGen's rail line which traverses the Des Plaines River Valley.

For the above-described tasks, MWGen will commit to compensate for its share of the twenty-five percent (25%) non-federal matching funds required for the proposed grant funding. MWGen's proportionate share, which will largely take the form of in-kind services and HCP-related research and/or field work, is estimated at a not-to-exceed amount of $125,000.00 over the three year HCP grant period from October, 2005 through September, 2008.

MWGen believes that this project represents an important convergence of purpose among public and private landowners, as well as state and federal natural resource management agencies, which will ultimately benefit the Hines Emerald Dragonfly, as well as all involved stakeholders.

Thank you very much for considering this proposal.

Sincerely,

Mark E. Mikulka
Vice President, Human Resources

ComEd.

An Exelon Company

May 18, 2005

Mr. Peter Fasbender
Grant Coordinator
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bishop Henry Wipple Federal Building
One Federal Drive
Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Dear Mr. Fasbender,

This letter is to verify that ComEd, will participate in preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) for the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly *(Somatochlora hineana* Williamson, or HED*)* for land associated with our transmission line, 0906, which begins at Caton Farm Road and runs north to 135th Street in Will County, Illinois. ComEd's participation is part of a proposed, comprehensive HCP to be developed for the HED habitat area through the establishment of a HCP Steering Committee, as detailed in the HCP grant application materials. ComEd is participating because the continued use of the transmission line that bisects the HED habitat in the Des Plaines River valley is essential to providing reliable electric service to the area.

ComEd, along with other local industries, have worked cooperatively with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Illinois Department of Natural Resources and other associated natural resource agencies for many years through the cooperative Right of Way Management Team (ROWMT), an ad-hoc group that had been established to oversee activities in this area in relation to their potential effects on the dragonfly and its habitat. As a result, the currently known habitat of the Hines has been protected, while industries have been able to continue to use their land for their own business purposes. The ROWMT work to date shows that industry can coexist with nature and accomplish improvements that are not otherwise possible.

The development of a comprehensive HCP is an extension of the ROWMT process that will ensure current and future industrial and municipal uses of this area can be maintained in accordance with best management practices to minimize potential take activities relating to the HED. ComEd is committing to develop a company-specific HCP to address the requirements applicable to current and on-going transmission right of way maintenance and emergency maintenance activities. The transmission right of way related HCP provisions would then be incorporated into the comprehensive HCP as part of the cooperative stakeholder effort. Once approved, we expect that this HCP will result in the receipt of an Incidental Take Permit covering ComEd's on-going transmission right of way activities as presented in our company-specific HCP commitments.

ComEd is committed to participating as a Core Partner in the HCP activities related to its transmission line and right of way operations, including issues of common interest affecting the economic and industrial aims of the region and how they can be incorporated into a workable plan to protect and potentially enhance existing habitat for the dragonfly.

ComEd's involvement will consist of the following general tasks:

1. Partnership Building and Cooperation Capacity Building

   A designated ComEd representative will actively participate in all major stakeholder and Agency meetings related to HCP development.

2. Data Gathering, Data Gap Definition, and Partner Process

   ComEd will compile all available historical and current documents/reports related to Hines Emerald Dragonfly from our files and make them available for inclusion in the HCP. ComEd will also assist in the necessary data assessment to be completed.

3. Definition of Incidental Take Circumstances by Partner, on each Parcel

   ComEd will work to determine incidental take activities related to our present and future transmission right of way and line activities, both before and after our HCP is in place.

4. Conservation and Habitat Protection Planning Process

   ComEd will evaluate current status of transmission line and right of way, as well as provide recommendations on future right of way maintenance necessities. ComEd will incorporate reasonable protective measures into its specific HCP to address impacts of transmission right of way maintenance on the HED and/or its habitat.

5. Analysis of Projected Benefits of Conservation Planning Process and Incidental Take

   ComEd will work cooperatively with the other established HCP Core and Agency Partners to evaluate proposed partner-specific HCP efforts and to determine their projected benefit to the species and/or its habitat.

6. Complete NEPA documentation

   ComEd will assist the core partners in the development of required NEPA documentation that relates to ComEd's transmission line and right of way which bisects the Des Plaines River Valley.

ComEd believes that this project represents an important convergence of purpose among public and private landowners, as well as state and federal natural resource management agencies, which will ultimately benefit the Hines Emerald Dragonfly, as well as all involved stakeholders.

Thank you very much for considering this proposal.

Sincerely,

Neena Hemmady
Supervisor Environmental Services